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EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY.
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THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY IS A LISTING, WITH BRIEF ANNOTATION, OF A SERIES OF REFERENCES RELATED TO EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION. THE REFERENCES COVER A BROAD RANGE OF SUBJECTS INCLUDING--(1) GENERAL BACKGROUND, (2) DESCRIPTION OF PRESENT USES, (3) RESEARCH, EXPERIMENTATION, AND THEORY, AND (4) PLANNING, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND DESIGN CRITERIA. (MM)

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GPL Division, Aerospace Group
General Precision, Inc.
Pleasantville, New York

Anonymous; Better Utilization of College Teaching Resources, The Fund for the Advancement of Education, New York, 1959

This is a summary report by the Committee of the Utilization of College Resources. It includes a good deal on ETV and ITV, basing its study on previously conducted experiments carried out by the Ford Foundation

_____ Decade of Experiment, The Fund for the Advancement of Education, New York 22, New York

A summary of the Ford Foundation's operations in Education dealing primarily with television.

_____ ETV Bulletin, Southern Regional Education Board, Atlanta, Georgia.

A publication intended to keep the outside world informed on what is being done by S. R. E. B's Educational television programming.

_____ Educational Television Directory, National Educational Television and Radio Center, New York 19, New York

A list of institutions using ETV and how they put television to work in their own situations.

_____ Educational Television, The Next Years, American Council on Education, Stanford University Press, Stanford, California.

_____ The Feasibility and Role of State and Regional Networks in Educational Broadcasting, National Education Association, Washington, D. C.

_____ Teaching by Television, The Ford Foundation and the Fund for the Advancement of Education, New York, 1961

A fine study of all aspects of television in education. A good primer for those entering the field.

_____ Television and Higher Education, New York State Department of Education, Albany, New York

A plan for state-wide development in New York.

EP 000953

Allen, William H., Television for California Schools. California State Department of Education, Sacramento: State Printing Office, 1960

Conclusions and recommendations based on study in (1) the importance of the new educational communication media to instruction; (2) the findings of research on instructional television; (3) relationship of instructional television to educational television; and (4) implications that the potential uses of these media may have for education in California.

Barrow, Lionel C., Jr. and Bruce H. Westley. Television Effects, A Summary of the Literature and Proposed General Theory. Research Bulletin No. 9, Madison: University of Wisconsin Television Laboratory, 1958.

A review of the theories of the effects of television on education. Seven television studies and thirty-four motion picture studies are summarized.

Bretz, Ruday and Lindy Wade. A Report on the Experimental Use of TV in the UCLA Medical Center During 1960. University of California at Los Angeles, University Extension, 1960.

A brief description of the history and present activities. Included are detailed reports on the use of teaching with television in an orthopedic operation, the bone bank, the heart research laboratory, and plastic surgery. There is also a report of the use of the media in the School of Nursing. Illustrated. Editors close the report with a critique and recommendations.

Brown, James and James W. Thornton, Jr., New Media in Higher Education, National Education Association; Washington, D.C. 1963

A very informative book on all aspects of educational television and language labs (plus all other audio-visual aids). This volume is composed of a number of articles by leading authorities in their respective fields.

Carpenter, C. R. and L. P. Greenhill. An Investigation of Closed-Circuit Television for Teaching University Courses. University Park, The Pennsylvania State University, 1958.

The second of three reports intended to provide educational

institutions with substantial basis of factual evidence for making decisions on whether or not to use closed-circuit television, and, if so, to provide blueprints of tested approaches. The studies were conducted at the University.

Cassiver, Television Teaching Today; UNESCO Publication, New York, 1960

A standard text book in the field. Many interesting statistics and concepts. The most complete single source for instructional television.

Cavert, C. Edward. Producing Your Educational Television Program. Schenectady, New York: Mohawk-Hudson Council on Educational Television, 1961.

This guide is designed to serve those responsible for producing their educational television program or series. The material consists of illustrated techniques for the director, teachers, and all those behind the camera. There is also an appended glossary of terms.

Chapman, David & Associates; Design for ETV, Educational Facilities Laboratories; New York 22, New York

A must, this book deals with all the school room aspects of educational television. It contains such pertinent information as distance of students from monitors and number of monitors for a given area, movable walls for schools, designs for team teaching, etc.

Conrad, Lawrence H. Educational Television Moves Forward. Montclair, New Jersey: State Teachers College, 1952.

Report of a program designed and produced by students at the College. The production took place in day, shows being broadcast to all levels of thirteen public schools. First program of its kind. Commentaries by those participating and one hundred guests from the field of education.

Costello, Gordon; Teach with Television; Hasting House Publishers

An informative and descriptive analysis of the techniques and reasoning behind instructional television.

Diamond, Robert M. In-Service Education by Television (It makes sense and saves dollars). San Jose State College, 1962.

A statement, with statistics, explaining the advantages of using

television in place of traditional means (conferences, consultants, etc.) for the in-service education of teachers. It is based on a study of school districts in the San Jose area and some 60 in-service programs presented by the college.

Diamond, Robert M. A Report on Science Education XIV 104 A and B. San Jose State College, 1961.

A report of the first televised in-service course for credit presented at San Jose State College in the spring term of 1961. Course designed for elementary school teachers and administrators. Report consists of course outline and reactions of the 231 enrolled students.

Diamond, Robert M. "TV Tailored to the High School Classroom," Audio-Visual Instruction: 262-263, November 1959.

A brief review of the use of closed-circuit television at the Plainedge Junior-Senior High School, Long Island, New York. Television was used in three types of programs: aiding certain aspects of courses, orientations, and bringing speakers and exhibits to the classroom. The Plainedge program was also unique in that the equipment was controlled, operated, and repaired by the students.

Division of Audio-visual Instruction. Report on Findings in Educational Television. The College and University Section of DAVI, 1959

Summary of findings in educational television, open-circuit and closed-circuit television, and instructional television. Information that the committee found is already known by educators and what educators need to learn about television. Bibliography.

Dreher, Robert E. and Walcott H. Beatty. Instructional Television Research. Project No. One. San Francisco State College, 1958.

Report of a study to investigate: (1) the experimental investigation of the performance of college student in telecourses vs. regular classes, (2) a survey of the performance of non-college groups in the telecourses, and (3) a descriptive analysis of effects upon the instructional staff, production problems, and over-all institutional planning.

Dunham, Franklin and Ronald R. Lowdermilk. Television in our Schools. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Bulletin 1952,

No. 16. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1956.

The first publication on educational television of the Office of Education. It is designed for those who are beginning to use television as a teaching method both within and outside the classroom. Description of television's role in education, current uses in schools, and future possibilities.

Fletcher, Leon C. Education Through Television. San Leandro, California: Television Research Association, 1956.

Significant facts about the history, status, research, and philosophy of educational television presented in a brief, concise outline. Bibliography.

Flores, Joseph S., Charles E. Johnson, and Fred P. Ellison. "Spanish in the Elementary Schools," Hispania, 44:511-519, September, 1961.

Study of a hypothesis that children beginning at the fourth grade level can learn a second language with specially prepared audio-visual lessons by regular classroom teachers who initially have little command of the language being taught. It was found that using a television and tapes, the non-specialist can do nearly as well as the specialist.

Fund for the Advancement of Education. The National Program in the Use of Television in the Public Schools: A report of the first year. New York: Fund for the Advancement of Education, 1959.

A nation-wide experiment involving in 1957-1958 40,000 students in two hundred elementary and secondary schools. Summaries of reports projects from: Atlanta; Cincinnati; Dade County, Florida; Detroit; Jefferson County, Kentucky; Milwaukee; Nebraska; Norfolk; North Carolina; Oklahoma City; Philadelphia; and Wichita.

Greenhill, Dr. L. P.; Research Studies at Pennsylvania State; Penn State University

Gropper, George L., Arthur A. Lumsdaine and others. An Evaluation of Television Procedures Designed to Stimulate Extracurricular Science Activities. Studies in Television Instruction, Report No. 6.

Pittsburgh: Metropolitan Pittsburgh Educational Television Stations WQED - WQEX and American Institute for Research, 1961.

To evaluate the effectiveness of stimulating students to perform simple experiments at home. The six experiments were demonstrated at a "Fund Day" program for seventh and eighth grade pupils. The response was excellent and reinforced the thesis that students will respond to television programs geared to their level.

Hagerstown Board of Education. Closed-Circuit Television: Teaching in Washington County, 1958-1959. Hagerstown, Maryland: The Board of Education, 1959.

At time of report closed circuit television reached 37 of the 49 schools. Report includes: subjects taught, which includes at least one course on all twelve grade levels; findings based on reactions of pupils, teachers and parents; progress of students; and critical analysis of strength and weaknesses of the project and television as a media of instruction.

Hansen, Carl F. Teaching by TV in the Washington, D. C. Public Schools. Washington: Public Schools of the District of Columbia, 1953.
In January, 1953, 303 teachers who were using television lessons in science, music, French, and Spanish were asked to evaluate the programs. Results favorable, but show strong indication for need in improvement, which, it was hoped, could be attained through adequate planning.

Himmelweit, Hilde, T., A. N. Oppenheim, Pamela Vince and Associates. Television and the Child. Reprint of Chapters 1 - 4. New York: Oxford University Press, 1961.

These first four chapters include a summary of the main findings of the study. "It examines the influence of television on children's values and outlook, on their knowledge and school performance, and shows the extent to which television has affected family life and the children's leisure interests and activities." The eleven studies were sponsored by the Nuffield Foundation and conducted in England.

Holmes, Presley D., Jr. Television Research in the Teaching-Learning Process. Detroit: Wayne State University, 1959.

A survey, with summaries, of recent research in educational television.

Institute for Communication Research. New Teaching Aids for the American Classroom. Stanford University: The Institute for Communication Research, 1960.

A symposium on the state of research in instructional television and tutorial machines.

Jefferson County Public Schools. Project Report: Jefferson County Television in Elementary Schools, 1957-1960, Louisville: Board of Education, 1960.

A report of an example of a cooperative effort of school administrators, faculty and members of the community to see the use of effects of closed-circuit television on the elementary school level. Achievement of students exceeded that of traditional teaching methods.

Kelly, George A. and Lawrence H. Conrad. Report on Classroom Television. Montclair: New Jersey State Teachers College, 1954.

Experiments conducted at local schools and the College High School. Statement of general conclusion, "Educational Television need not destroy the intercommunication values of teaching and learning if proper ingenuity is used in the studio and good sense is used in the classroom. But it could destroy them, particularly if it is used merely as a medium of mass education, or as an inexpensive substitute for cooperative learning."

Kendig, Kathryn Dye and Gaither Lee Martin. The ABC's of TV, A Handbook on Instructional and Public-Service Programming for Educators and Community Leaders. San Jose State College, 1957.

This guide was one of the first of its kind to appear. Shorn of technical vocabulary and covered throughout with practical illustrations, it has proved its worth for the experienced as well as inexperienced since its publication. For those contemplating the use of instructional television, it gives step-by-step instructions for the administrator, producer, teacher and technical workers. A glossary of terms and bibliography are appended.

Kupperstein, Edward R. The Massachusetts School Television Story. Boston: Massachusetts Department of Education, 1959.

Report of the first year of in-school television in Massachusetts, "21 Inch Classroom. Programs were on the elementary school level.

Lepore, Albert R., Jack D. Wilson and Associates. Instructional Television Research. Project No. Two. San Francisco State College, 1958.

Report of a study to explore the offering of courses to college students using open-circuit television. The results are based on the comparison of the performance of three groups. The same courses were offered to a group of students on campus, another group viewing the course on television on campus, and another group viewing television at home.

Lewis, Philip. Educational Television Guidebook. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1961.

The title of this work states exactly what it is about. Written by one of the foremost leaders in the field, it is designed as an introduction to the use of television for educational purposes. Detailed instructions for administrators and technicians are clearly explained and illustrated. He also includes case studies, a bibliography, a glossary of terms, organizations, and an index.

Lewis, Richard B. "TV, or not TV, that is the question..." Teachers College Record 63:564-569, April 1962.

A discussion of seven books, by leaders in the field, which "give fair consideration to TV in education."

Macomber, F. Glenn and Laurence Siegel. Final Report of the Experimental Study in Instructional Procedures. Oxford, Ohio: Miami University, 1960.

A study to determine the relative effectiveness of large and small group instruction at the college level. The report has detailed reactions of students and faculty where television was used.

Meaney, John W. Televised College Courses; The Fund for the Advancement of Education; New York, New York.

A report about the college faculty released time program for television instruction with a supplementary report, "The Teaching of Economics via Television at the College Level."

Midwest Program on Airborne Television Instruction. Lafayette: Midwest Program on Airborne Television Instruction, n. d.

A description with illustrations, of the program. Telecasts encompass

parts of six states; Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

Myers, Lawrence, Jr. An Experimental Study of Influence of the Experienced Teachers on Television. Syracuse University, Television and Radio Department, 1961.

A report of a study to evaluate the effectiveness of the experienced and inexperienced college teacher lecturing over television. Three major areas were investigated: (1) the kinds of educational objectives that can be accomplished by television lectures; (2) the personal attributes of an instructor, as seen by the students; and (3) the relationship between student achievement and student attitudes toward televised instruction and toward teachers.

New York State Education Department. Progress Report on Educational Television. Albany: State Education Department, 1957.

Summary of the first year of impressions and findings of programs initiated in two State University of New York Colleges and one school district. Those taught by television compared with those taught under traditional methods showed equal progress. Only the immediate effects of instruction by television upon achievement was considered in this study.

Oklahoma State Department of Education. Teacher and Administrator Handbook of Recommendations for Instructional Television Classes. Oklahoma City: State Department of Public Instruction, 1958.

Recommendations framed from practices of several schools involved in a project. Each recommendation is followed with a "reason" which is looked at from the viewpoint of the student.

Oregon State System of Higher Education, General Extension Division. The Division - Its Concept and Interinstitutional Characteristics. Eugene: Oregon State System of Higher Education, 1960

A description of a state-wide program involving the use of television for adult education, correspondence study courses, conferences, workshops, and consultant services to business, industry and community activities as well as for college credit courses through the use of interinstitutional programs.

Ormsby, George W. A Status Report on the Use of Television for Instruction in the Public Schools of California. Bureau of Audio-visual and School Library Education. Sacramento: State Department of Education, 1960.

"This report discusses closed-circuit television, broadcast television, and the need for leadership from the State Department of Education, and recommendations for action." Part of the report is based on present use of instructional television in California schools and colleges.

Raymond, Joseph. "Teaching Foreign Language on Television," Modern Language Journal, 38:227-230, May 1954.

Notes of the ways in which to meet the new problems television presents as a teaching medium for foreign languages, as set forth by WFIL-TV, Philadelphia. There are also brief descriptions of foreign language programs on other television stations.

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. Toward More Effective Teaching at Rensselaer. Numbers 1-9. Troy, New York: Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, 1957.

Faculty newsletters reporting experiments in education at Rensselaer. The projects involve new media in teaching science as well as the humanities.

St. Louis Public Schools. An Investigation of Television Teaching. St. Louis: Department of Public Schools, 1957.

Experiment involved 150 pupils in three subject areas: Ninth Grade General Science, Ninth Grade English Composition and Second Grade Spelling. Experimental students' achievements compared with those in control group were not significantly different.

San Diego State College. The Campus Laboratory School. Closed-Circuit Television and Teacher Education. San Diego State College, 1959.

Designed to explore the use of a campus laboratory school in teacher education, using closed circuit television. Courses: Arithmetic, Science, Reading, Social Studies, Child Growth and Development. Recommendations point out importance of cooperative planning as well as a sufficient amount of equipment and trained personnel.

Schenectady Public Schools. The Schenectady Experiment. Schenectady, New York: Department of Public Schools, n. d.

An experiment to demonstrate that it is economically practicable for future school construction to include closed circuit television facilities, and also to show that the range of effectiveness of expert teacher, supplemented by teacher aids, could be expanded. The project was successfully constructed at a high school .

Schramm, Wilbur, Jack Lyle and E. B. Parker. Television in the Lives of our Children. Stanford University Press, 1961

A report of the first major study in the United States concerned with the ways in which television operates in the lives of children. It represents three years of research on 6,000 children and information obtained from 2,300 parents, teachers, and school officials, summing up everything so far discovered by research.

Siepman, Charles A. The National Program in the Use of Television in the Public Schools: Some Reflections on the First Year. New York: The Fund for the Advancement of Education, 1958.

A critical analysis of reports submitted on the National Program. They are analyzed from the standpoint of emphasis on problems and questions requiring further thought and planning. Rather than present solutions, the author discusses the problem with the hope of provoking further thought.

Siepman, Charles A. TV and our School Crisis; Dodd Mead Publishers: New York

Professor Siepman's wealth of knowledge in educational broadcasting with the emphasis on the philosophical and psychological.

Smith, Mary Howard; Using Television in the Classroom; McGraw Hill Book Company Inc., New York, 1961

This book contains the MPATI story and how studio and classroom teachers cooperate in the production of a television class. Very informative.

Stoddard, Alexander J., Schools for Tomorrow: An Educator's Blueprint; The Fund for the Advancement of Learning; New York, 1957

This book has become the standard study of new school techniques both in curriculum and methods of teaching. Dr. Stoddard was the instigator of the Dade County television project and is considered to be an outstanding authority on ETV.

Tarbet, Donald G. Television and Our Schools. New York: The Ronald Press Company, 1961.

This work discusses the role of educational television in today's curriculum. It describes the techniques essential for direct teaching by television and offers program ideas for school, college, in-service, and adult education purposes. Examples of actual programs are cited throughout the book.

The Superintendent's Viewpoint on Educational Television. New York: Thomas Alva Edison Foundation, Inc., 1959

Panel discussion before the National Association of Educational Broadcasters. Verbatim speeches of superintendents from Washington County, Maryland, Newton, Massachusetts, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and New York City.

Television for School Science. Paris: Organization for European Economic Co-operation, Office for Scientific and Technical Personnel, 1960.

A detailed report of a seminar held at Ashridge, England. It provides an account of the achievements and potentialities of educational television. Included are references for educators desiring to use the medium to improve the teaching of science. The report is viewed from the European point of view, which gives the reader an excellent opportunity to learn of the uses of television in Europe.

Trump, J. Lloyd and Dorsey Baynham. Focus on Change: Guide to Better Schools. Chicago: Rand McNally and Company, 1961.

A review of projects of the Members of the National Association of Secondary-School Principals. The experiments, conducted in nearly 100 junior and senior high schools, were designed to meet the problem of the shortage of teachers, but, which would not lower the quality of education. This is an excellent example of how television will work in the curriculum of the future.

Tucker, Hyman, Richard B. Lewis, Gaither Lee Martin and Charles H. R. Over. "Television Therapy," A. M. A. Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry, 77:57-69, January 1957.

A study of the effects of therapy administered by closed-circuit television in relation to the behavior pattern changes, interpersonal relationships, and hospital adjustment of psychotic patients. The 141 patients at Agnews State Hospital, Agnew, California, were the subjects of the investigation.

Vanhoose, Richard. "Closed-Circuit TV," Reprint from School Management, August 1959.

Superintendent Vanhoose reports on the use of closed-circuit television in the schools of Jefferson County, Kentucky. At the time of the writing the program had been used for one year in grade levels three through six, in three schools. Report gives details of scheduling, equipment used, and costs incurred.

Willis, Benjamin C., P. Masiko, Jr., and C. G. Erickson. Chicago's TV College. Chicago City Junior College, 1960.

A report on a three-year experiment by Chicago City Junior College, unique in that it is the only institution which offers an entire curriculum of junior college courses by open-circuit television.

Westley, Bruce H. Attitudes Toward Educational Television. Research Bulletin No. 10. Madison: University of Wisconsin Television Laboratory, 1958.

A report of a study undertaken to define and measure attitudes toward educational television. The data are based on 799 interviews with adult residents of Madison, Wisconsin. Attitudes and "misconceptions" varied widely.

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